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"Well, Mr. Wilson, what was your first reaction when you were appointed to the Secret Service, as Chief of the Secret -- was it Chief first?"

WILSON: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "Chief of the Secrets. In other words, you went right in to this Chief of Secret Service first thing, right off?"

WILSON: "That's correct, Bob."

RAIFORD: "What was your first reaction to that?"

WILSON: "My first reaction was I was scared. It was a tremendous big new responsibility. I'd been an agent out in the field making investigations and I had been in charge of a small office in the Intelligence Unit with a dozen men, but to be appointed as the Chief of a great big, old organization, such as the Secret Service, gave me the shivers."

RAIFORD: "Who did you replace at that job?"

WILSON: "I replaced Chief Harmon Moran who had been Chief for -- about since 1917, and he became 72 years of age and he retired. And, as I say, I was scared and had the shivers when I was appointed."

RAIFORD: "During that time was it mandatory that people retire after a certain age?"

WILSON: "It was mandatory that people retire at 70 years of age unless they could get a Presidential extension, and Chief Moran was able to get a Presidential extension for one year and then for another year, and then he finally retired."

RAIFORD: "That's similar to J. Edgar Hoover's extension given by President Johnson."

WILSON: "Exactly. Yes, sir. The same thing practically."

RAIFORD: "Yes. All right, well, what does -- what is the chief function of a Chief of the Secret Service? What -- well, what is -- is the major responsibility of the Secret Service?"

WILSON: "Well, the major responsibility of the Secret Service is the protection of the President and the family of the President."

And the next responsibility of the Secret Service is the suppression of counterfeiting. We've had over the years -- the Secret Service is over a hundred years old and we've had many epidemics of counterfeiting and it has been the responsibility of the Secret Service to find -- hunt out those counterfeiters and put them in jail."

RAIFORD: "Why has that been part of the Service -- part of the responsibility of the Secret Service rather than, say, the FBI or somebody like that? Do you know why?"

WILSON: "One reason is that back in 1865, when the Secret Service was established, we didn't have any other big nationally known government investigative agency except the Post Office inspectors, and they were exclusively handling Post Office matters. And so this new organization was established by President Andrew Johnson and given this responsibility and place in the Treasury Department."

RAIFORD: "Something I've always wondered about. You say the Secret Service -- one of the responsibilities -- the major responsibility is protecting the President, and you said the President's family. Now, I've wondered about that a lot. For instance, during the courting times of, was it Luci Johnson. She was always chaperoned by a Secret Service man. I assume all the time. She went to school, when she was courting, or whatever she may be doing."

WILSON: "That's right, Bob."

RAIFORD: "And I've always wondered why they felt that -- that the family of the President, daughters and people like that, should require that same protection?"

WILSON: "One reason is that they are afraid that perhaps the children may be kidnapped and held for ransom and certain demands perhaps made upon the father, the President, in connection with important matters. And even though no demands were made, why, the President of the United States couldn't function real efficiently if one of his children had been kidnapped and he didn't know what had happened to him."

RAIFORD: "What sort of laws protect them, or at least what sort of laws are supposed to deter anybody from kidnapping the family? Any different from anybody else?"

WILSON: "Well, they have different laws in different states, and it wasn't until rather recently that Congress passed certain

laws that would provide for the investigation of such cases by the Secret Service."

RAIFORD: "And that was prompted by, of course, the assassination of President Kennedy, wasn't it?"

WILSON: "Well, that was a -- one of the major factors in connection with it. Yes, sir."

RAIFORD: "Over the years then, as head of the Secret Service, you have had to protect heads of other States, too, haven't you, who visited us? Isn't that another part of your function?"

WILSON: "Well, that was a part of our function, an informal -- we were not delegated by law. For instance, we protected the King and Queen of England when they came here, and there was no law in connection with it, but President Franklin D. Roosevelt called me over and he said 'They're coming, and I want you to put the best men on the detail and take care of them.' Well, if the boss tells you that, why, you're going to do it regardless of anything, and so we took care of the King and Queen of England.

"We took care of, under similar circumstances, Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his several trips to the United States. Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other various important rulers and visitors from foreign countries."

RAIFORD: "Of course, I -- you were in retirement when Khrushchev visited this country."

WILSON: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "I remember that...."

WILSON: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "...seeing them, he and Eisenhower coming up Pennsylvania Avenue during, that must have been 1959, 1960. I don't recall exactly when. But now, what responsibility did the Secret Service have for protecting Mr. Khrushchev?"

WILSON: "Well, they had a similar responsibility at that time. In other words, they were directed by the President to do everything possible to assure the safety of this distinguished visitor of our country."

RAIFORD: "I'll bet that was sort of a tricky time that the Secret Service people had."

WILSON: "Well, it was a tricky time. Anytime that the Service is protecting distinguished visitors is tricky, but that was a little more tricky than some of the others."

RAIFORD: "Well, let's see. Other people that we can think about. Oh, I know what you like to talk about. The time -- the attempted assassination of President Truman down at Blair House. You were still in the Secret Service at that -- you were still the Chief then, weren't you?"

WILSON: "No, Bob, I was not Chief. I had been out a couple of years at that time. I was extending protection to President Truman during part of his term, but I retired in 194 -- December 31st, 1946."

RAIFORD: "Yes, but you were up on that situation very much."

WILSON: "Oh, yes, I was close in and familiar with it, and it was a terrible day. And it was wonderful that the President was able to -- his life was, as you might say, saved, that, of course, the Secret Service were up on their toes and all of a sudden these two Puerto Ricans made an appearance right on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Blair House. That's where President Truman was temporarily living while they were remodeling the White House, and they were going to storm that front door and get in and assassinate him."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "Well, thank God, we had good, able, alert Secret Service agents and White House Police, and there was a battle of bullets there. And these two Puerto Ricans that were storming the White House were crack shots and they killed one of our men, Leslie Koufelt (?) and they wounded another one. And they were about to -- they were the top of those steps and it looked as though they might force their way in, but one of them was killed by a bullet of the Secret Service agents and another was killed by a bullet of one of the -- not killed, but the other was wounded by a bullet of one of the White House Police officers, and he fell there at the front door of the Blair House and in a couple of more seconds he might have been inside. However, that wouldn't have given him access to the President because we had two Secret Service agents inside, men

armed with machine guns and they would have blasted this fellow full of machine gun bullets if he got inside of the door."

RAIFORD: "Well, what was Mr. Truman doing all this time?"

WILSON: "Well, he woke up. He had been taking a nap, but the excitement -- of course, these firearms and explosions woke him up and he came to the front window to see what the hell was going on. And the -- one of the agents got concerned and saw him there and waved to him and ordered him to get back, and I guess he realized that he'd better get back. And he did get back."

RAIFORD: "Yes. Of the two Presidents that you -- you were responsible for protecting, which one was the hardest to protect, Roosevelt or Truman?"

WILSON: "Well, it's pretty hard to draw a line. Truman was being protected during peace time. Then, of course, it's easier to protect a President during peace time than in war time, and so I would say that it was a little more difficult and we used perhaps more precaution with reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt because we were in a war with the Germans, and Mr. Hitler, the dictator, would have liked nothing better than to have had the President assassinated. We were afraid during the entire war that perhaps some of his undercover agents might slip in and give us a surprise, but we took unusual precautions to protect the President and it turned out all right. We had a -- used extra precautions because President Roosevelt even left the White House and went to the battle front to the war area over in Casablanca. That was...."

RAIFORD: "He was the first President to make outside...."

WILSON: "That was a -- that was a precedent and, believe me, it gave me headaches and gave everyone of our Secret Service men terrible headaches to think that he was going to go over there for that Casablanca conference. And he set a precedent at that time also by flying across the Atlantic Ocean. That was the first time that a President of the United States had ever flown any place, and to fly across the Atlantic was a precedent and it gave us the shivers also. But it was the best thing to do because at that time Hitler had the Atlantic Ocean honeycombed with submarines and if he'd been going over on a battleship and Hitler's submarines had happened to spot that battleship it might have been all done with our President. So it was better to fly him than to ship him over, have him go by boat."

RAIFORD: "Well, even at that, there must have been some extra precautions made, some ruses that were sent out, some various things. Maybe, you might have sent out a different airplane or something. Were there any extra precautions to throw the -- throw the enemy off base?"

WILSON: "There were quite a few extra precautions taken, worked out between the Secret Service and Scotland -- Scotland Yard, the agents that protect Winnie Churchill, the Prime Minister. And we worked together to a high degree and took some very special precautions."

RAIFORD: "You have a picture in your book. By the way, this -- Mr. Wilson has a book that he has written in conjunction with Bess Day called 'Special Agent.' A quarter century with the Treasury Department and the Secret Service. You can get this in the -- in the hard cover or also in the paperback."

WILSON: "The paperback has not come out yet, Bob."

RAIFORD: "It will come out soon?"

WILSON: "It will come out a little later."

RAIFORD: "You have a picture there, aloft, enroute to Casablanca. Harry Hopkins is conferring with the President as he sits there. It looks like he has a sweater on at the time. You weren't in the airplane, were you?"

WILSON: "No, I was not."

RAIFORD: "Rear Admiral MacIntyre, the Dixie Clipper pilot and a few other people, just to mention a few there inside of that airplane. That looks like maybe a DC-3 or something that they were on. I don't know at that time."

"Anyway, how about some of the other scares that you might have gotten during the war, threats against the life of the President? Do you recall any of those?"

WILSON: "Well, there was one particular occasion when we had a -- an anonymous communication that came from out in Detroit, Michigan, saying that there was a Detroit man that had threatened to kill the President, and that he was then in Washington. And I got

in touch by teletype with our Detroit office and was able to learn the name of the man and get a description of him, and we made it -- we got our entire field force busy in Washington checking hotels and rooming houses and various places for him, and finally located a place right down near the Capitol where he was registered under his own name. And we had agents waiting there for him as he came back and agents looking all over the city, and it developed that he was arrested on Pennsylvania Avenue by a traffic cop for violating the traffic rules...."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "...and after we arrested him and took him into custody it was found that he was mentally sick and he finally was sent over to St. Elizabeth's and eventually after a few years he recovered and he became a healthy man and a good citizen. We sent quite a few people like that that threatened the President to St. Elizabeth's. We would have them given a medical examination and it was surprising how many of them recovered. St. Elizabeth's has a very high reputation for making improvements in people that are there for mental incompetence."

RAIFORD: "Mr. Wilson, that makes me wonder that a lot of people who may send out threats to the President. We get them frequently. We read about -- we don't get them -- we read about them frequently. I often wonder if these people, if allowed -- if allowed -- to get close enough to the President, would they actually carry out their threats or possibly are they just trying to call attention to the fact that they are in need of help. And this is one of the best ways to call attention. Do you think that any of these people, if they'd gotten close enough, would have actually carried out their threats?"

WILSON: "There are a few of them that they would, I believe. And, of course, they say a barking dog never bites, but some of these threats, threatening people would have killed the President if they had gotten close enough to him. For instance, there was a fellow who had a beautiful yacht down here on the Potomac River right near Haines Point, and he lived aboard it. It was supposed to be worth about \$80,000. And he was a hater of President Roosevelt and he threatened to kill President Roosevelt if he got a chance and indicated that he was going to go up there on Pennsylvania Avenue and storm the White House and kill that SOB."

"All right, we found out about his threats and we found out

that he lived aboard this yacht. Well, the President used to go out on trips on his private yacht, the Mayflower at the time, and we warned the Captain of that yacht to take a very, very wide berth of this particular yacht, that the threatening man lived aboard."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "And we found really a little arsenal aboard his boat and we found that he had fired at some boys on shore one night and hit one of them that were making some noise and bothering him aboard the boat. So he was a vicious, violent man, and I'm sure in my own mind that he -- if he could have gotten near the President he would have let fly at him. In searching -- we had a search warrant to search his yacht -- we found a couple of telegrams, cablegrams in there. One was a cablegram that he sent to Hitler on Hitler's birthday with birthday greetings, and a reply from one of Hitler's aides thanking him."

RAIFORD: "Well, from your description -- I don't know the man, I don't know the case, but it seems to me that this was a person who might have been a sort of a person with Fascist leanings and was certainly disenchanted with the social legislation that President Roosevelt was doing, and he must have been a man of some means in order to live on a yacht out there."

WILSON: "He did have means, and as you say, he was enchanted by some of these foreign ideologies and he was highly critical of the poverty programs and the fine programs that President Franklin D. Roosevelt put in effective particularly after the Depression."

RAIFORD: "Mr. Wilson, I was mentioning yesterday in relation to that -- you know we're coming into a new generation of young people now -- the next couple of years the majority of our population will be 25 years old or under. And I was speculating about the great political and economic effect this is going to have and it's going to change a lot of our ideas about politics and economics and many things, because a lot of the older people are going to be out."

"I also said too that these people are going to be responsible for a lot of social legislation. This is my opinion, my feeling, a lot of social legislation that is going to benefit the very people who are criticizing much of the social legislation that our country is trying to -- to get underway. And I recall I said how many people, how many people can you recall right now that back in the Thirties when the social legislation of, say, Social Security,

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for instance, was first enacted, how many people became Roosevelt haters and how many people cried socialism, communism back at that time that today, since they have reached the age to be able to benefit from some of those things, blessing it, very, very much."

WILSON: "Oh, there -- there's not thousands, but millions of them that are blessing it. Back in the Thirties, for instance, when Social Security was proposed, oh, it was a new fangled idea. It was alledged not to be practical and the people that fought it were very much, decidedly against it. Well, many, many of those people are alive today. They're over 65 years of age and just about 99½ percent of them are on the Social Security roles and are being benefitted by it."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "That Social Security Act was one of the finest things that was ever passed in the United States along that line."

RAIFORD: "It's amazing how much resistance you get to things and then after the years go by the people who are resisting it begin to really benefit from it, they can change their tune awful fast."

WILSON: "Oh, they certainly have changed their tune awful fast, and these oldtimers that are benefitting by it now who criticized it 30 years ago, I feel, I believe that many of them are ashamed of their attitude back in those days."

RAIFORD: "Mr. Wilson, I certainly have enjoyed talking with you. We're going to get a chance for some people calling in to maybe ask you a question."

"Any time, I've noticed this, that any time we get an oldtimer, and I don't believe you resent me calling you an oldtimer. When we get an oldtimer in the Washington area, we find that a lot of our listeners like to call remembering things that they too remember, things that I don't really remember, but they like to recall these things, and they get a very good rapport."

"So, we'd like to open our phones up now for people who -- who'd like to talk to you about the years that you've spent there as a Special Agent. Now, we've already talked about -- we already talked about your years as an investigator, undercovering Huey Long and Bruno Richard Hoffmann, the Lindbergh case, and Capone, so let's

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-- let's put it from 1936 on for the people who want to comment at this point.

"And this is Washington, WTOP Radio, 150, and WTOP FM."

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RAIFORD: "Here's a question that you're really going to jump on, Mr. Wilson, because I know that in your activities today you're most interested in it. What suggestions do you have -- well, I'm going to have them ask you the question.

"Go right ahead. Mr. Wilson's on the line.

"Hello.

"I thought they were there, but I can't rouse them anywhere."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

RAIFORD: "Yes, ma'am."

WOMAN: "May I ask -- the daily papers are full of new recommendations made by the Crime Commission to fight crime. I would like to know whether Chief Wilson thinks these recommendations will stop juvenile, law-defiance and allow our girls and women to walk the streets alone without fear of assault, rape, and robberies?"

RAIFORD: "How about that, Mr. Wilson?"

WILSON: "Well, that's quite a question, and it's a subject in which I am interested in. I know that the papers have been full of reports with reference to the recommendations of the District of Columbia Crime Commission, and I believe they have made some constructive recommendations with reference to administration of the various agencies of the District. And they gave intensive study to it and they're to be congratulated. However, I must say that I am afraid that their recommendations are not going to hit the nail on the head in order to prevent this law defiance by juveniles so that they can -- the ladies and girls and women of this city can walk the streets and be in safety.

"The recommendations that were made, that have been made by this Commission. Of course, I don't know all of them. They have a 940-page report. I haven't read it, but I've read the highlights

of it in the newspapers, and as I see it, the recommendations perhaps may indirectly help to prevent the defiance by some of these juveniles and others, but they don't, as I said, hit the nail squarely on the head. We've got to do more than reorganize the police department and reorganize the welfare department in order to prevent juvenile delinquency. We've got to strike at the roots of the disease and the report indicates that they want to strike at the roots of the disease.

"Well, in my opinion, the roots of juvenile delinquency are in the home and they're being fostered by papa and mama. And until we can remake and -- the fathers and mothers and get them to do more in connection with bringing up their children properly, I'm inclined to think we're going to have continuance of juvenile delinquency. You've got to hit at the roots of a disease in order to prevent it and we -- the delinquency is in -- started right in the homes and to help out in that case we've got to get pa and ma to start when the children are very young, say, about three years old and up to 12, and set a wonderful example for them, guide them and make pals of them, and do other things to bring them very close to their parents.

"They should sit down at the table once a day for a meal and the children should be given a time and an opportunity to discuss their plans and their pleasures and their problems with the pa and ma. And the parents should take a much greater interest in the training of their children. You know, Mrs. John Kennedy, the wife of our former President, made one important statement. She said no matter how successful a woman is in any field, her life has been a failure if she fails to bring up her children properly. Now, that goes for the wife. I say it goes also for a dad. His life has been a failure if he goes -- if he fails to bring up his children properly. They have a joint responsibility to bring up these children. It's a sacred responsibility to bring up the children in a proper way, the children that God has blessed them with, and that is what we've got to impress and that is what we must get them to do in order to prevent juvenile delinquency."

RAIFORD: "Mr. Wilson, the lady is still on the phone here. I'm interested in a part of her introductory question.

"Are you still there, ma'am?"

WOMAN: "Yes."

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RAIFORD: "Yes. I was interested very much in -- in the part of your introductory question, something to the effect that you would like to see the time come again when our girls and women can be safe when they're walking the streets."

WOMAN: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "Is this what you said? I -- you said 'our' very, very -- you underlined...."

WOMAN: "Well, our girls and women."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WOMAN: "To walk our streets."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WOMAN: "Alone, without fear of assault,..."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WOMAN: "...rape...,"

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WOMAN: "...and robberies."

RAIFORD: "May I ask you just -- just as a matter of curiosity. Are you white or Negro?"

WOMAN: "I am white."

RAIFORD: "Well, did you -- if you read the crime report you would have understood that most of the crimes of passion and violence -- over 90 percent -- were not committed against the white people but were committed by the Negroes in Washington against the Negroes. Were you aware of that?"

"Hello.

"Well, she's gone, but I -- I thought to bring that up because she was very strong in saying our girls and our women, and for white people to say that they have sort of shows to me that they are not aware what the Crime Commission actually proved in its report.

"And, Mr. Wilson, a question I'd like to ask you there too. When you say a good thing to do is to sit down with the family and get together. If the crimes are caused, 90 percent or more, by Negroes in Washington, and this is what the Commission said, and this is what most of us know, how do you -- how do you get together with pa and ma and the family when it is also known by social studies of the breakdown of the family structure among Negro families. There generally is no pa. It is a matriarchal society because pa is not respected because he -- he can't get a job, either because of discrimination, lack of skill, lack of opportunity, or lack of anything. So how do you reconcile your idea there when you don't have any real family structure?"

WILSON: "We may not today have that real family structure, altogether. We have it in many, many families, colored families throughout the city, but there are some of them that don't have that opportunity to sit down around the family table for a meal and to discuss their problems. But we will eventually have it if the poverty programs that have been worked out are properly administered and are successful."

RAIFORD: "Yes. -- So I just wondered, you are aware of that...."

WILSON: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "...deficiency a lot of times."

WILSON: "Yes."

RAIFORD: "All right. We will move along and take another call to Mr. Frank Wilson. And I wanted to take that one especially, because I know that now since you have retired, you are most interested in this sort of thing."

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RAIFORD: "Take another call on the TOP 'For Your Information' portion."

"Yes, you have something to say to Mr. Wilson?"

WOMAN: "Yes, I did. I wanted to ask Mr. Wilson why we have so many juvenile delinquents in this country who commit rape, burglary and rob and even murder? What does he think we can do about it?"

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RAIFORD: "Well, he's gone through that pretty much, I think, just in answer to the last call."

WOMAN: "All right. Thank you."

RAIFORD: "Yes, ma'am, thank you. Unless you have any extra thoughts, I'm sure she can listen to the radio."

WILSON: "Well, I believe I covered it in my first answer. There are other -- some other thoughts I have in connection with it, and primarily that is that pa and ma should set a wonderful example for these little children, particularly between the ages of three and 12 years. That's the impressionable age, and if they set that example, by the time they're 12 years of age, they're going to have wonderful qualities and characteristics with reference to obeying their parents, and the parents should discipline them and they will have a wonderful -- a good example by their parents going to church and by their parents teaching them patriotism and so forth. If you have a boy or girl who has a high degree of patriotism, you're -- there's much less opportunity that that boy is going to turn out to be a delinquent."

RAIFORD: "Mr. Wilson, I'm sure you've thought of this as you've observed crime and crime prevention, police action, activity, and so on. Washington has always been and always will be a place where a lot of VIP's are located, a lot of privileged characters, and it is sometimes natural -- or it's always natural and it's sometimes forced upon law enforcement people to give these people special attention. I think it was much more so years ago than it is now. Just about anybody, if he was a VIP, he could get a ticket fixed or any sort of minor charge. He didn't have to worry because he was somebody, you see.

"And I've often stated that a lot of times the rebellious activity of young people, even some of the older people too, is a kind of the chickens coming home to roost, that they for so many years as servants to these privileged people, as waitresses, as people that moved actually more into their neighborhood than the privileged people moved into their neighborhood, were able to see the special treatment that people got, and I can see that as a tremendous breeding ground for resentment. In other words, why is it that big shots can get away with things and yet us regular folks, we always are the scapegoats. We're always the people they pick on for some minor offense that we see these people get away with day in and day out.

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"Do you think that there's any of this chickens coming home to roost element in this?"

WILSON: "Well, I think perhaps to a slight degree, but it don't exist now like it did...."

RAIFORD: "No."

WILSON: "...thirty or forty years ago, maybe before you were born."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "But in the last few years I don't think these VIP's are getting by with murder, as they say, or are able to get tickets fixed like they used to or demanded. And I certainly hope they're not able to do it, and it's -- and I hope the parents of children, if these are people that have tickets fixed, have children, they're setting a hell of a bad example for the children...."

RAIFORD: "Yes."

WILSON: "...and they must set a good example to lead them to respect the law, and that -- if they can set a good example to -- for the children to respect the law, they're going to bring that children -- that child up right and it was only recently that I read that a man by the name of Louis Cassell -- I don't know him, but he's supposed to be Religious Editor of UPI, United Press International, and he was talking out here at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church to parents, and he was emphasizing the necessity for them to bring their children up properly and he said by good example you are demonstrating the -- in using the very best method of education that has been known since the time of man. And he hit the nail on the head. It's the example of parents that is going to change these children and bring them up to have respect for the parents and respect for law."

RAIFORD: "Well, Mr. Wilson, the parents today, even though they do this, they do follow the Golden Rule, and they do lead exemplary lives themselves, and they believe in what you say, and each one of them is going to come back to you and say, but look at all the other pressures we're getting from outside. Look at the pressures from the movies, from the TV, from the magazines, and all these other things. Let's say -- they don't actually come right out and say it's all right to do these various things, but

they show the people who do them as reaping a lot of great rewards, of money and position and having all the big cars and the things they want. Then what do you do, and what do you do when you sit down and try to talk, and he says, 'Aw, momma said you're just fuddy-duddy?'"

WILSON: "Well, with reference to the effect of the movies and so forth and so on, and television, I think that in many cases they promote a bad philosophy of life in these children. And I think that the media, radio, television, motion pictures, and so forth, have a great responsibility to correct some of these bad ideas that they have spread out, and I particularly think that the television, for instance, has a heavy responsibility and obligation because the air channels belong to the citizens, and they go right into my home and your home and to every home, and if they bring in shows that are filled with violence and murder and gore and disreputable situations, why, then it's a bad, bad effect upon the children and there should be some strenuous efforts made by the industry itself to correct this situation."

RAIFORD: "Some Greek philosopher, I believe, said -- I'm paraphrasing here -- it's unfortunate -- whatever's honored in a culture will be supported by it, and if people honor this sort of a thing, you know, well, then, they're going to support it."

"Mr. Wilson, we're going to have to run along. I wish we could talk to you all afternoon."

WILSON: "Thank you."

RAIFORD: "Before I say goodbye, I want to mention a place, though, that I'm sure you're familiar with. You've been in Washington for many years. It's O'Donnell's Sea Grill." * * *